



ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1892.

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WHITELAW REID.

His Letter of Acceptance a Statesmanlike Document.

THE GREAT AND IMPORTANT ISSUES

At Stake Between the Parties Tersely Discussed in It.

CAN BE NO MISUNDERSTANDING

As to the Purposes of the Republican Party in This Contest.

AND NO DOUBT AS TO THE POSITION

Of Its Candidates Upon the Vital Questions Involved.

STANDS SQUARELY ON ITS RECORD.

The Democratic Cry That the Tariff is Unconstitutional Answered by the Record of the Fathers of the Constitution, Who Passed the First Protective Tariff Law—Democratic Statesmen of the Past Who Were Protectionists, and the Words of Democratic Statesmen of Today Who Do Not Believe a Tariff for Any Other Purpose than Revenue is Unconstitutional.

New York, Oct. 18.—Following is the letter of acceptance of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Republican candidate for Vice President:

Hon. W. L. Durbin, Anderson, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—When the nomination with which the national convention has honored me was formally announced, I at once, in doing so, I accepted it at the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention as the basis of its appeal to the popular suffrage.

To do other or less than this is to an honorable man an impossibility. A political party is an association of citizens seeking to have the government conducted in accordance with its views and presenting candidates whom it strives to elect for that purpose.

To accept its nomination without intending to carry out its principles would be as dishonorable and as criminal as to procure goods under false pretenses.

There will be no misunderstanding as to the purposes of the Republican party in this contest and no doubt as to the attitude of its candidates. What it intends it has set forth in language that cannot be mistaken, and they will strive by all the lawful means in their power to enforce its plainly expressed will. Since my interview with your committee further reflection and careful attention to the arguments on both sides in the current public discussion have confirmed my belief in the wisdom of the Republican declarations, as well as in the lucid candor with which they have been presented.

I favor a protective tariff, and when in full power made the present one. Our opponents favor a tariff for revenue only and promise the repeal of the present one. We maintain that the tariff should cover the difference in the cost of the home and foreign product caused by the difference in the home and foreign wages for the labor employed upon it. Our opponents distinctly repudiated the proposition that American wages should be considered in the matter, and declared, instead, that a tariff levied for anything but revenue only was unconstitutional. As the London Times of Sept. 23, very naturally remarked: "This policy, if fairly and logically carried out, is not to be distinguished from free trade in the practical form in which we are familiar with it."

If protective duties are unconstitutional as was asserted at Chicago, no financial legislation can produce any other "readjustment" than that which would naturally follow the removal of all imports tending to bolster up particular branches of industry and commerce.

Should the American people now choose the Republican candidates, the present tariff would stand, or when amended, would only be so changed as to insure a closer conformity in practical principle on which it is made. Or if our opponents should be chosen, their Congress is pledged to the repeal of the present tariff and to the adoption of one arranged for revenue only, and their executive is pledged to the doctrine that a tariff having regard also for American wages is unconstitutional; that the only new one that could escape the presidential veto must be of the kind which the London Times considers equivalent to free trade.

The constitutionality of a protective tariff has heretofore been thought established. A tariff bill avowedly for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers was carried through the first Congress by James Madison, and was signed by George Washington. A third of a century later Andrew Jackson, in a message to Congress (December 7, 1830), maintaining the constitutionality of the protective system, said: "In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States and the general understanding of the people."

In common with many other Democrats I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. In drafting and voting for this resolution the members either showed dense ignorance of American political history, or they manifested a purpose to win votes by deceiving the voters. I cannot, at the bidding of these men, unlearn the lessons of my whole life. I cannot claim to be an authority on such subjects. I can point out to others the true sources from which to derive interpretations of the con-

stitution. They are to be found in the interpretation given by the first Congress, by Washington's administration, and by the succeeding administrations of John Jay, Madison, John Quincy Adams and Jackson.

The expediency of a protective tariff has been vindicated by the experience of the last thirty years—the most wonderful period of financial success ever achieved in the history of the United States.

Eight years ago, in a masterly public paper, James G. Blaine called attention to the revelations of the United States census as to the not results of the labor and savings of the American people under the system of the protective tariff. The "true value of all the property in the United States, excluding slaves, was set down in the census of 1880 at fourteen thousand millions of dollars—that being what was to show for the toll of 250 years. With the success of the Republican party that year the Republican protective policy, which has since prevailed, was introduced. In the census of 1890 the true value of the property in the United States was set down at forty-four thousand millions of dollars—making an increase in these twenty years of twenty million dollars, or one hundred per cent.

Our opponents join issue with us directly and positively on the effects of the present tariff. They deny that there has been any increase of prosperity under it, declare that wages have been reduced and denounce our policy saying with a sneer it loses no industry so much as that of the sheriff. It has been a fortunate circumstance for an impartial public which desires above all to ascertain the exact facts concerning such an assertion that in the regular course of their official duty a number of Democratic officers have since been required to report the statistics in their several departments bearing upon this subject. Such reports have been made successively by the commissioner of labor statistics, the bank commissioner and the board of equalization of the state of New York, by the chairman of the saving bank commission, and the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of Massachusetts, by the commissioner of the bureau of statistics of New Jersey and by others. All these reports tend to show an increase during the year 1891, under the present tariff, in wages, in the value of products, in the deposits in savings banks or in building and loan associations, and in value of real and personal property as fixed for purposes not of speculation but of taxation.

The reciprocity policy so far adopted by the Republican party simply provides that where we now take off duties and give foreign products free access to this market, we shall stipulate by corresponding advantages to our products in their markets. How an enlightened American can object to this is incomprehensible; but the Democratic party has formally denounced it as a sham.

It is obvious that the new trade opened, particularly with our neighbors in Central and South America, is wide and fast reaching development. This trade lies at our doors and is with peoples naturally inclined to friendly commercial relations with us through kindred interests and political aspirations. It involves largely the exchange of products peculiar to each country and needed by the other, and opens new markets for our cereals, and vast fields for the use of our machinery and manufactures, and it must naturally bring with it also an annual increase of miscellaneous business between us and them, outside the articles directly affected by the treaties.

On the subject of currency, the issue between the Republican party and its opponents is almost as sharply defined as on the tariff. We demand that every dollar, paper, silver or gold, shall be made and kept as good as any other dollar. Our opponents demand that the national bank currency shall be broken down by the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the issues of state banks. The lamented Garfield proudly claimed in 1880 that our paper currency is now as national as the flag and everywhere equal to coin. The party which devised the system and made it a magnificent success may be relied upon to meet that emergency when it arises; and the one party that assuredly could not be relied upon in the matter is the party which has now formally proposed to reverse the financial skill and integrity of the Republican party and to distrust its opponents.

We are sometimes told that the Democrats do not mean what they say. If so, could the people wisely intrust power to a party which does not mean to keep its promises, and appeals for popular support with an admitted lie upon its lips? All other times we are told that their candidate neither believes their platform nor would dream of carrying it out, and that therefore there is no danger. We put no such aspersions upon their candidate. The danger has never before been so great. The Democratic party has often threatened the peace and prosperity of the country, but within the memory of this generation it has never had the power to carry out its promises. It is idle, therefore, as it is slanderous to say there is no danger from the triumph of our opponents, since their candidates will reverse the financial skill and integrity of the Republican party and to distrust its opponents.

But the present political situation makes it plain to every observer that a Democratic victory in the states which they must now carry in order to elect a President would also insure them enough new senators to reverse the present financial policy of the United States. If they elect a President this time they will clearly have the house and senate; and will thus be placed in absolute control for the first time since 1853, with nothing to prevent their carrying out the threats they have made against both the present tariff and the present currency. It is idle, therefore, as it is slanderous to say there is no danger from the triumph of our opponents, since their candidates will reverse the financial skill and integrity of the Republican party and to distrust its opponents.

revelation of policy urged in this time of great prosperity and general contentment would affect earnings of every factory, the wages or employment of every operative, the markets of every farmer, the transactions of every business man and in a word, the well being of every citizen of the republic.

It is well, however, to say that the denunciation in the Democratic platform of the principle that federal government may supervise the election of federal officers is a great issue. That principle has been long recognized, and it has been sustained by the courts; it now stands undisputed at the statute book and it was enforced at the recent elections by Grover Cleveland, then President of the United States, through his order of October 5, 1880, to Mr. Garland, his attorney-general.

The revival of American shipping is a subject of great and growing importance. The Republican party has taken successful steps to this end, and the resolutions of its convention only confirm its devotion to a principle on which its practice has already been wise and efficient.

The administration of President Harrison has been generally recognized as able and safe. Considering the number of important subjects of both foreign and domestic policy it has been compelled to deal with, and the satisfaction that has attended the results, it may be pronounced brilliantly successful.

A sudden reversal of policy is not what either the suggestions of ordinary business prudence, or the obvious and general contentment of the people call for.

I believe your declaration of principles and your renomination of a President will be met with the approval of all the people, and will, under God, insure to the continued benefit of our country.

Very respectfully yours,

WHITELAW REID.

Ophir Farm, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1892.

FORAKER IN NEW YORK.

He is Greeted With Plenty of Enthusiasm—Words of Encouragement.

New York, Oct. 19.—The big hall of Cooper Union was crowded to-night, and there was plenty of enthusiasm present. It was let loose without stint for the benefit of the orator of the evening, the Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican club of the city of New York, and James A. Blanchard, the president of the club, introduced the ex-governor in a brief speech. Gov. Foraker, said among other things:

"I come here from Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois and other states and I can say to you with the knowledge whereby I affirm, that if the Republicans of the Empire state will do their duty now, no doubt remains as to the 8th of November we will triumphantly re-elect Benjamin Harrison."

The speaker then criticized the two planks in the Democratic platform, the state issue and the tariff.

In dealing with tariff Mr. Foraker held Peck's report was corroborative of the good results of the McKinley bill. It sent the Democrats into hysterics and the speaker said, "Gave old Cleveland almost a fit of apoplexy."

RESTING EASY.

Mrs. Harrison a Trifling Stronger, but There is No Material Change.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Altogether Mrs. Harrison was a trifle stronger to-day than she was yesterday, still it cannot be said that there is any material change in her condition. She has passed a fairly comfortable day, taking about the same quantity of nourishment as usual.

Dr. Gardner stayed at the white house only about twenty minutes to-night when he made his last call for the day, and when he was leaving he said that Mrs. Harrison was resting very comfortably. He evidently expected that night did not anticipate a call, for shortly after he reached his home he went out again to spend the evening.

AN ASSAULT ON MCKINLEY.

A Stone Thrown Through the Window of His Car—The Assaultant at Large.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Oct. 18.—A dastardly attempt to injure Governor McKinley was made at Hurricane, a station midway between Charleston and Huntington, last night. The train was just pulling out when a huge rock crashed through the window of the private car, but fortunately did not hurt anyone. Five other stones were thrown. The scoundrel who did the work could not be found in the darkness.

MRS. McDONALD FLOPS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—It is announced this morning that "Mike" McDonald will not support the Democratic national ticket, but will vote for Harrison and Reid. "I won't support Cleveland by a farthing," said he. "I am going to vote for Benjamin Harrison. I will mark my cross in front of the national Republican electors and then will vote for everybody on the local Democratic ticket except some of the fellows I know are dupes. I'll knife everyone of them sure. Some of the boys don't think I'm in earnest, but I am."

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Union station at Pittsburgh was alive yesterday with travelers of their way to Chicago to attend the dedicatory exercises of the World's Fair. Among the delegations passing through were the Philadelphia councilmen, headed by Mayor Stuart and Governor Reynolds, of Delaware, and staff.

It has been discovered that a traffic has been carried on for some time in young girls in Austrian-Galicia. They are sent to Constantinople to recruit Turkish harems. A movement to rescue them has been started.

Baron Von Soden, governor of German East Africa, has telegraphed that Lieutenant Bruening and four men were killed on October 6 in a conflict with a number of the Wahehe tribe.

Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, will sail for New York to-day. The object of his visit is to arrange for a fight with Corbett.

A patent was granted yesterday to Albert Garce, of New Cumberland, W. Va., for a device for handling sewer pipe.

GATHERING CROWDS.

Chicago Rapidly Filling Up With Thousands of Visitors

TO THE DEDICATION EXERCISES.

Various State Delegations on the Ground—Reports That the Hotels are Exorbitant in Their Demands Denied—General Miles Explains Why the United States Infantry Cannot Go Over the Entire Route of the Parade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Chicago's population has already increased 25 per cent and each train arriving at the Union depot brings its quota of pleasure seekers, who come to witness the dedicatory exercises. Hotel men are anticipating the greatest gathering of strangers that has ever assembled in the city. The arrival of the Massachusetts delegation is the main event of the day so far. Of course all the residents of the old commonwealth have not invaded Chicago, but it sends a splendid representation headed by Governor Russell and the officers of the state. Besides this big delegation there were several others of striking proportions.

Notwithstanding the great rush, there will be no discomfort. All the hotel men are confident of their ability to care for all visitors who will come at reasonable rates. All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no truth in the repeated statement that there will be a dearth of carriages and cabs and that in consequence exorbitant prices will prevail. While it is true that a great demand for vehicles will be a feature of the week's crowds, there is nothing in the situation to keep the people awake nights thinking how they can reach the fair comfortably.

AN EXPLANATION.

In regard to the many compliments that have poured into army headquarters to the decision arrived at by General Miles, that the infantry will not participate in the down town parade, but will only meet the procession a mile from Jackson Park, the general has this to say:

"The dedicatory ceremonies proper are the principal feature for Friday. It seems almost an insult to the high government and the high government, the supreme court, diplomatic corps, senators, representatives, governors and lady managers—to say that the people of Chicago care nothing for seeing them. In this procession there will be more high government officials than were ever convened before for any purpose. It is a physical impossibility to bring the infantry into this parade for its whole length. To do so it would be necessary for the men to march nine miles up town and nine miles back again in the day's work. But the parade will not be without military escort at any point. The cavalry and artillery will come down to the Auditorium and receive the procession and escort it for six miles. Then the infantry will take up the escort for the rest of the distance to Jackson park. There will be evolutions of the troops in the field at Washington park on Wednesday and Saturday, which as many of the public care to attend can see. It was never intended to make this a great military celebration. Next year, when there are 100,000 troops here, the people of Chicago will see a military spectacle that is worth while."

The Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin regiments will be quartered in the transportation building and annex, and the Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Missouri troops in the agricultural building.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Fifty-seven Esquimaux who came to exhibit at the World's Fair, reached Chicago last night over the Erie in a car sealed by the United States custom officers at Boston. There was a freight car also, containing Esquimaux dogs, four puppies, a number of seal-skin kayaks, a komatik or sled, seal-skin tents, several barrels of seal oil and blubber, a lot of green skins to be made into garments, dried deer and seal meat and a lot of walrus and fish bones to be manufactured into trinkets.

Soon after the arrival of the train the passenger and freight cars were taken to the fair grounds, where these new arrivals will establish a native village and take up their abode until the close of the exposition.

EXCLUSIVE EXHIBITS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The treasury department to-day informed the World's Fair officials that all exhibits from foreign countries entered free of duty cannot be shown or exhibited at any other place than the fair grounds. If they are shown in any other place duty will be collected.

THE SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18.—The second championship game between Cleveland and Boston was witnessed by 6,000 spectators. The contest was more of a slugfest than yesterday's game and the work of the pitchers was very evenly balanced. The score was as follows:

Cleveland..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1-3

Boston..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 1-4

Earned, Cleveland 3, Boston 2. Two-base hits, Zimmer, Clarkson and Duff. Three-base hit, Zimmer. Stolen bases, Kelly. Left on bases, Cleveland 5, Boston 7. Struck out, Kelly, Nash, Lowe, Staley 3. First on balls, 1 each. Time, 1:35. Umpires McQuaid and Gaffney.

WANT TO VOTE.

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 18.—Judge Smith has issued a writ of mandamus to compel the commissioners of Charles M. Mix to establish voting places on the Yankton Indian reservation. This is a case of a People's party board of commissioners endeavoring to prevent the Indians from voting. There are 700 Indians on the reservation who have taken land in severalty and who are qualified voters and they want a chance to vote. The commissioners were petitioned to establish voting places, but they declined to do so. The Indians, however, acting upon the advice of counsel, decided to compel the commissioners to action.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, local showers followed by clearing weather, Wednesday morning, cooler, western winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, drugist, corner Market and Fourth streets.

7 a. m..... 59

9 a. m..... 59

12 m..... 59

3 p. m..... 59

6 p. m..... 59

9 p. m..... 59

Weather—Fair.

THE BORKHARA WRECK.

Officials Tell How It Occurred—Names of Those Lost.

HONG KONG, 18.—The chief of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Borkhara, which was lost in the Fu Kien Channel, has arrived here. He reports that the steamer struck at midnight, October 10. The steamer ran into the storm before dark and would probably have come through all right had it not been for the seas boarding her. The water poured in torrents through the hatchings leading to the fire room, extinguishing the fires. The chief officer, who is an old navigator in Chinese waters, says he never saw such a tremendous sea running.

The boats were either swathed or carried off the davits before the vessel struck. When the vessel struck she sank almost immediately. Her spar deck was a wash, however, and had it not been for this it is probable that every soul on board of her would have been lost. The officers and crew, both European and Lascars, behaved splendidly. The coal passers and stokers remained at their posts until the water began to quench fires and until they were summoned above by the engineers. The sailors obeyed with alacrity every order given them, though it was almost as much as their lives were worth to walk the decks notwithstanding that life lines had been stretched fore and aft.

Seamanship and obedience to orders, however, could not save the steamer, for with her fires out she drifted like a log to her doom. Of the passengers the following are known to be missing: Major Turner, Captain Dunn, Captain Dawson, Lieutenant Boyle, Lieutenant Barnett and three sergeants, all of whom had been detailed for service in the garrison here. The following civilian passengers are also missing: C. W. Wade, G. Laver, G. Purvis, C. Roff and Mesdames Carnes and Hawley, of Bombay; G. Bishop and H. Lalmit, of Ismailia; Mr. and Mrs. Chain, of London; and Mrs. Cunniff and infant. The officers saved are Messrs. Prickett, Parry and Sweeney and two quarter-masters. Sixteen natives and four Europeans are reported to have landed on the South Pescadores. The cargo of the Borkhara consisted of 200,000 in treasure, 1,300 gals of silk, 500 tons of tea and an assortment of general merchandise.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

A Man Kills His Wife Because She Wouldn't Live With Him.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18.—A most brutal cold-blooded murder was committed here last night on Nineteenth street in this city. Mrs. Alice Prineely, aged thirty-two, was shot and instantly killed by her husband, Theodore Prineely. The young couple were married January 16 last, but after a month of married life, during which the young man drank to excess, stole some jewelry and was sent to the workhouse. Mrs. Prineely refused to live with her husband and returned to her parents. Prineely sought her to live with him. She refused. Last night while the woman was talking with her sister and four other young women, Prineely ran up behind her, placed a revolver to the back of her head and fired. A second shot mangled her arm and a third fell wild. The first shot killed her. Prineely then fled and knowing the byways of the locality escaped. Thus far he has eluded the police.

HE MODIFIED HIS REMARK.

LANCASTER, PA., Oct. 19.—Attorney General Hensel, of this state, who is reported to have asserted in a speech at Newark, New Jersey, last night, that four years ago, President Harrison personally superintended the purchase of 20,000 votes in Indiana, and that he could prove the assertion, this afternoon denied the correctness of the report. "What I did say," continued Mr. Hensel, "was that I believed we would win this election and the victory was not to be stolen away from us as it was in 1876, nor bought away from us as it was in 1888."

FOUR YEARS AGO.

"Four years ago," I added, "the President's own state of Indiana was carried for him and his party by the most shameless corruption."

HAD THE DESIRED EFFECT.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 18.—The strike of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was declared off this afternoon, and every effort is being made to restore the trains to their regular schedule time. The ultimatum issued last night by the railroad company, in which the employees were ordered to return to work to-day pending an investigation of the trouble by the board of adjustment of the strikers' organization and the management of the Rio Grande, had the desired effect, and the men went back to their posts.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL TICKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The following nominations were made to-night: For mayor, by the Republican county convention, Edwin Einstein; for mayor, by the Tammany county convention, Thomas F. Gilroy; for mayor, by the County Democracy convention, John Quinn.

DRAWBACK ON NAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The treasury department has authorized an allowance of drawback on exportations of nails and tacks manufactured wholly from imported scrap steel or boiler plate bearings.

SILVER AND LEAD DISCOVERY.

ELRENO, OKLA., Oct. 18.—A vein of ore containing silver and lead has been discovered at Segar, in the eastern part of this county, in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. The ore has been assayed and found very rich.

THE MEETING.

Seldom is a larger meeting seen anywhere. The once a large in the history of Wheeling can be counted on the fingers of one hand. A better meeting was never seen. It was quiet, orderly, attentive. In short, it was a meeting worthy of the speech, and the speech was a vote winner.

To estimate the crowd by thousands would be hard. The grand stand, which seats over 3,000, was nearly full, and perhaps as many more people sat or stood in front of it, while a great crowd gathered on the three sides of the speaker's stand. This was built immediately in front of the grand entrance to the grand stand and although it was a commodious platform it was packed pretty full of prominent gentlemen from Wheeling or elsewhere.

The people poured across the pontoon bridge built by the Naphtha Yacht Fer-

MCKINLEY'S DAY.

The Most Brilliant Political Demonstration of History.

A GREAT MASS MEETING IN THE DAY

And the Town is Captured by the Republican Hosts at Night.

A GREAT APOSTLE OF PROTECTION

Makes a Speech that is Worthy of his Illustrious Fame.

AN AUDIENCE WORTHY THE SPEECH

Hears it from Beginning to End with the Deepest Interest.

LAST NIGHT'S BRILLIANT PARADE

Passes through Streets More Thronged with People than were Ever Seen in the City in its History Before, and Arouses Enthusiasm Never Surpassed Anywhere—The Houses Profusely Decorated all Along the Route—Sky Ablaze with Red Fire and Pyrotechnics, and the Air Vocal with Cheers and Approving Cries. A Demonstration that will Make Votes.

Great things were expected of the Republican demonstration on McKinley day, but the day's exercises far outstripped the expectations.

Bad weather was feared, but the day opened bright and beautiful, and so it continued till all the brilliant features of the affair were at an end. Better weather could not have been made to order.

The town was decorated from one end to the other as it has seldom been. All along the line of march announced in the INTELLIGENCER the houses that were not in holiday adornment were the exception. On one street but one house was without decorations in six squares.

Not only on the streets along the route, but even on back streets flags were hung to the breeze, bunting festooned clear across the fronts of houses, pictures of Harrison, Reid, McKinley and other big Republicans displayed. Last night, too, everywhere was a brilliant blaze of fire and glory.

The speech in the afternoon on the State Fair grounds was preceded by the bustle of receiving the arriving clubs. The American Republican club, of Pittsburgh, was entertained at the McLure house by the Young Men's Republican Escort club, and the other visiting organizations were served with substantial fare at the Republican central hall.

It was late when the last of the clubs arrived last evening, but the big parade moved off in good time, and in remarkably good order, considering its gigantic proportions. Chief Marshal H. B. Hagley again heaped glory all over himself by his competent management under adverse circumstances.

The whole affair, from morning till dewy eve and for into the night, was inspiring, and Chairman Hall, of the county committee, had reason to congratulate himself and to receive congratulations.

Congratulations and thanks are due, too, to the Young Men's Escort Club, whose part in the day was arduous; but the duties devolving upon it were performed promptly and well, and with cheerful alacrity.

THE CLUBS' ARRIVAL.

The clubs began to arrive about noon, and the Escort club did admirably in receiving them. The club assembled at their headquarters at 11 o'clock and, headed by the full Opera House band started at 11:45 for the Pan Handle depot where they received the American club of Pittsburgh, headed by the Grand Army band at 12:10. The American boys and their excellent musicians were taken to the McLure House, where the Escort club entertained them during their stay in the city.

Immediately after this the escorts marched down to the Baltimore and Ohio depot, where they received the General Republican Club, of Allegheny, and the Allegheny City Band. These were taken to the Republican hall for dinner.

No other clubs arrived until about 6:45. The Escort Club was compelled to divide their company and half go to the Pan-Handle, and the other half to the Baltimore and Ohio. At the Pan-Handle the Chris Magee Guards arrived at 6:45, and at the Baltimore and Ohio the Young Men's Escort club, the Allegheny College Club and Republican Colored Club came in at the same hour.

The Eleventh and Fourteenth ward clubs of Pittsburgh were not present on account of the sad accident that occurred to two members of the former club during their procession last Saturday evening, in which one was killed by a cable car running in their midst.

The McKeesport boys had some misadventure about railroad accommodations and were also unable to attend. All the clubs were admirably entertained by the Escort club and their lady assistants at the rooms, and all were loud in their praise of their elegant treatment.

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The people poured across the pontoon bridge built by the Naphtha Yacht Fer-

ry company in a constant stream for an hour before the meeting, while almost as many crossed the new steel bridges, which by the foresight of the Republican county committee were free from 1 to 5 p. m. The street cars were also packed, while more private vehicles were upon the ground than on a big day of a State Fair. Scores of them were lined up all over the grounds, while many packed the race course and quarter stretch behind the speakers' stand.

The meeting was made up of about as many strangers as Wheeling people. Three states were well represented, and all were there to hear what the foremost champion of protection had to say to the people.

All heard. So clear and strong is Gov. McKinley's voice that a much larger crowd could have heard. Had this been known, thousands more would have been present.

A GREAT SCENE.

The scene when the distinguished orator arrived was one of the most glorious